ACC NR: AP7002818

discrepancy in the viscosity value of SiH_4. It is claimed that the viscosities of the other hydrides in Table 1 have been measured for the first time. The potential energies of intermolecular forces of the hydrides were calculated from the Lennard-Jones equation for the potential energy of nonpolar molecules

$$\varphi(r) = 4\varepsilon\left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r}\right)^{6}\right],$$

where $\varphi(r)$ is the potential energy of two molecules interacting at distance r, ε is the value of potential energy at the minimum, and σ is the effective diameter of the molecule. The constants of the Lennard-Jones equation were calculated from the temperature dependence of the viscosity of the hydrides. The calculation procedure is described in the source. The values of the constants are given in Table 2. The values of the force constants of CH_4 and AsH_3 are in good agreement with literature data. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

[W. A. 77]
[BO]

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP7002818

Table 1. Values of the viscosities of the hydrides (at 273K) and of the coefficients K and S in the formula $\eta = KT^S$

1	2	3	4	5
CH_4	193--273	5,902	0,9190	1023
SiH_4	193--273	3,392	1,0125	994
GeH_4	193--273	4,691	1,018	1416
SnH_4	233--273	5,740	1,020	1753
PH_3	193--273	3,648	1,013	1073
AsH_3	213--273	4,984	1,015	1477
SbH_3	243--273	5,991	1,017	1795
H_2Se	233--273	5,069	1,020	1548
B_2H_6	203--273	2,660	1,014	785

1 - Hydride; 2 - Temperature range, $K \cdot 10^7$; 3 - $K \cdot 10^7$; 4 - S; 5 - $\eta \cdot 10^7$, poises at 273K

Table 2. Constants of the intermolecular forces in the Lennard-Jones equation

Hydride	$\frac{\varepsilon}{K}$, °K	σ, Å	Hydride	$\frac{\varepsilon}{K}$, °K	σ, Å
CH_4	148	3,776	PH_3	270	3,897
SiH_4	265	4,011	AsH_3	277	4,061
GeH_4	285	4,100	SbH_3	290	4,097
SnH_4	290	4,127	H_2Se	320	3,860
			B_2H_6	270	4,329

SUB CODE: 21, 07/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

L 26161-66

ACC NR: AP6017380 SOURCE CODE: UR/0230/65/000/011/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Abdulragimov, A. I. (Engineer); Vlasov, S. N. (Engineer); Pirverdyan, A. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Shvarts, Ya. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Listengarten, L. B. (Engineer); Yakubov, Yu. G. (Engineer) 19 B

ORG: / Abdulragimov, Vlasov/ Baktonnel'stroy; /Pirverdyan, Shvarts, Listengarten/ AzNII EN; /Yakubov/ Bakmetroproyekt

TITLE: Construction of tunnels in soils with high hydrostatic pressure

SOURCE: Transportnoye stroitel'stvo, no. 11, 1965, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: railway tunnel, construction, hydrostatic pressure

ABSTRACT: Part of the Baku subway system had to be passed through fine-grained sandy loam with underground water pressure of over 4 atm. Experiments showed that continuous out-pumping could lower the water table somewhat in the area of the operations. After analysing several plans, it was decided that 43 wells would be dug, 27 in an outer ring, 16 in an inner ring, to lower the water pressure in the work area; as the tunnel was dug under compressed air, the wells were systematically checked and freed of filtered air. The pressure in the work tunnels was 1.5-1.7 atm. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 PB

ACCESSION NR: AP5007102 S/0109/65/010/003/0552/0554

AUTHOR: Vlasov, S. N.; Talanov, V. I.

TITLE: Selection of axial modes in open resonators

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 552-554

TOPIC TAGS: laser, laser mode, laser resonator

ABSTRACT: The selectivity of several types of open laser resonators are compared on the basis of the effect of $\ln T_0$ upon the discrimination parameter d which is given by: $d = \ln(T_0 / T_1)$, where T_0 and T_1 are the power-transmission coefficients for the same modes for one travel of the wave beam through the resonator. The quantity $\ln T_0$ is proportional to the population difference of the zero mode. These two-

c) spherical confocal, and

Card 1/2

L 36220-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007192

decrease in the reflection factor toward the mirror edge impairs the filtration degree of ... parameter increases with the ... reflection factor has a maximum ... Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3220

Card 2/2

L 55034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013350

UR 0109/65/010/005/0953/0954

AUTHOR: Vlasov, S. N.; Talanov, V. I.

TITLE: Confocal resonator with an arbitrarily shaped mod diaphragm

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 953-954

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, mirror resonator

ABSTRACT: [illegible] of the mirrors, the investigation of the electro-

diaphragm. Orig. [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 1/1

L 55996-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5015820 UR/0109/65/010/006/1150/1153

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: Effect of first- and second-order aberrations on the characteristics of an open resonator

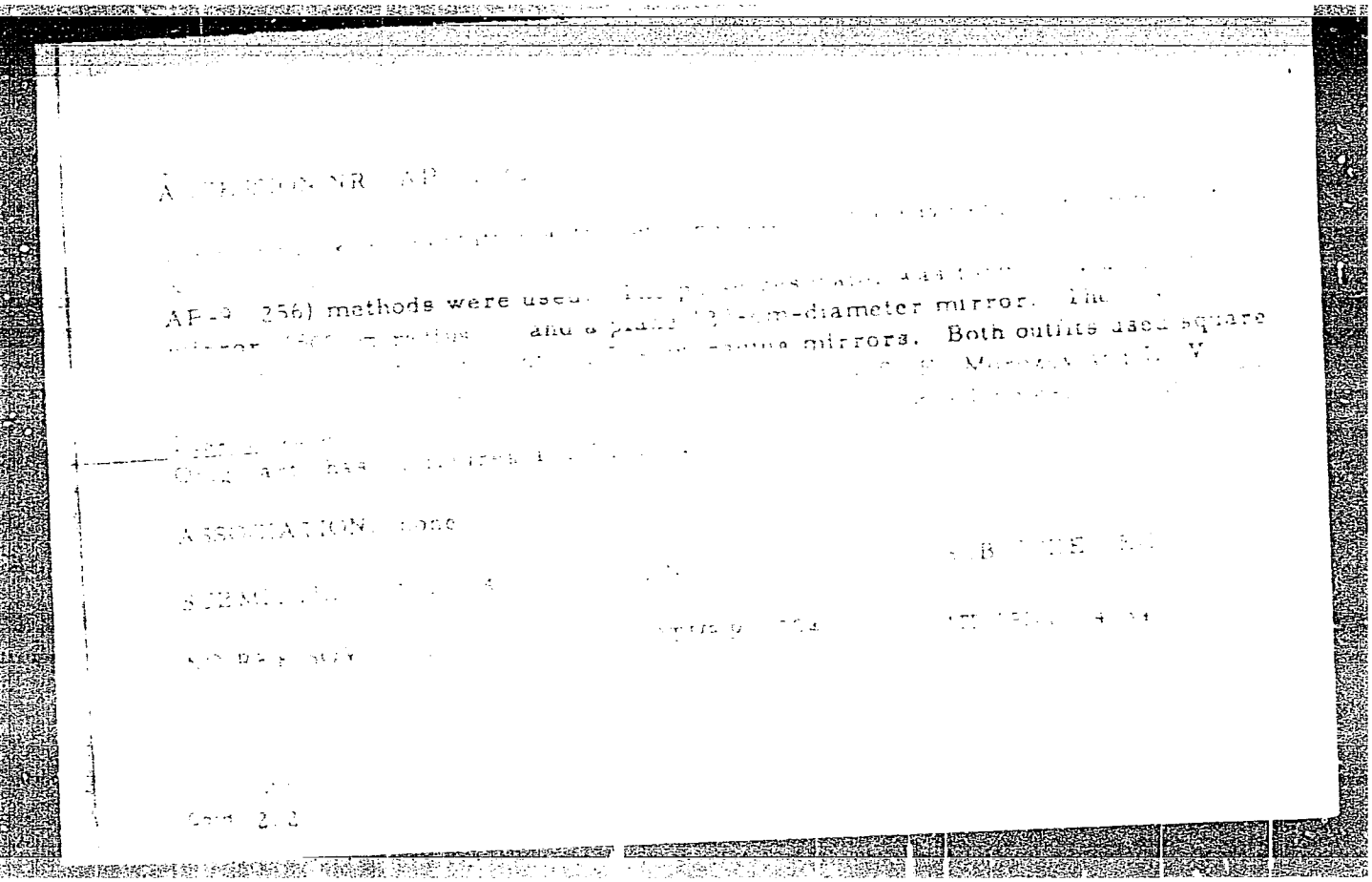
SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 1150-1153

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, phase aberration, millimeter band resonator

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

on a digital computer by the iteration method. [illegible]

Card 1/2



L 1378-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022439

UR/0109/65/010/009/1715/1718
621.396.677.711

AUTHOR: Vlasov, S. N.

TITLE: Resonator mirrors with a variable coefficient of reflection

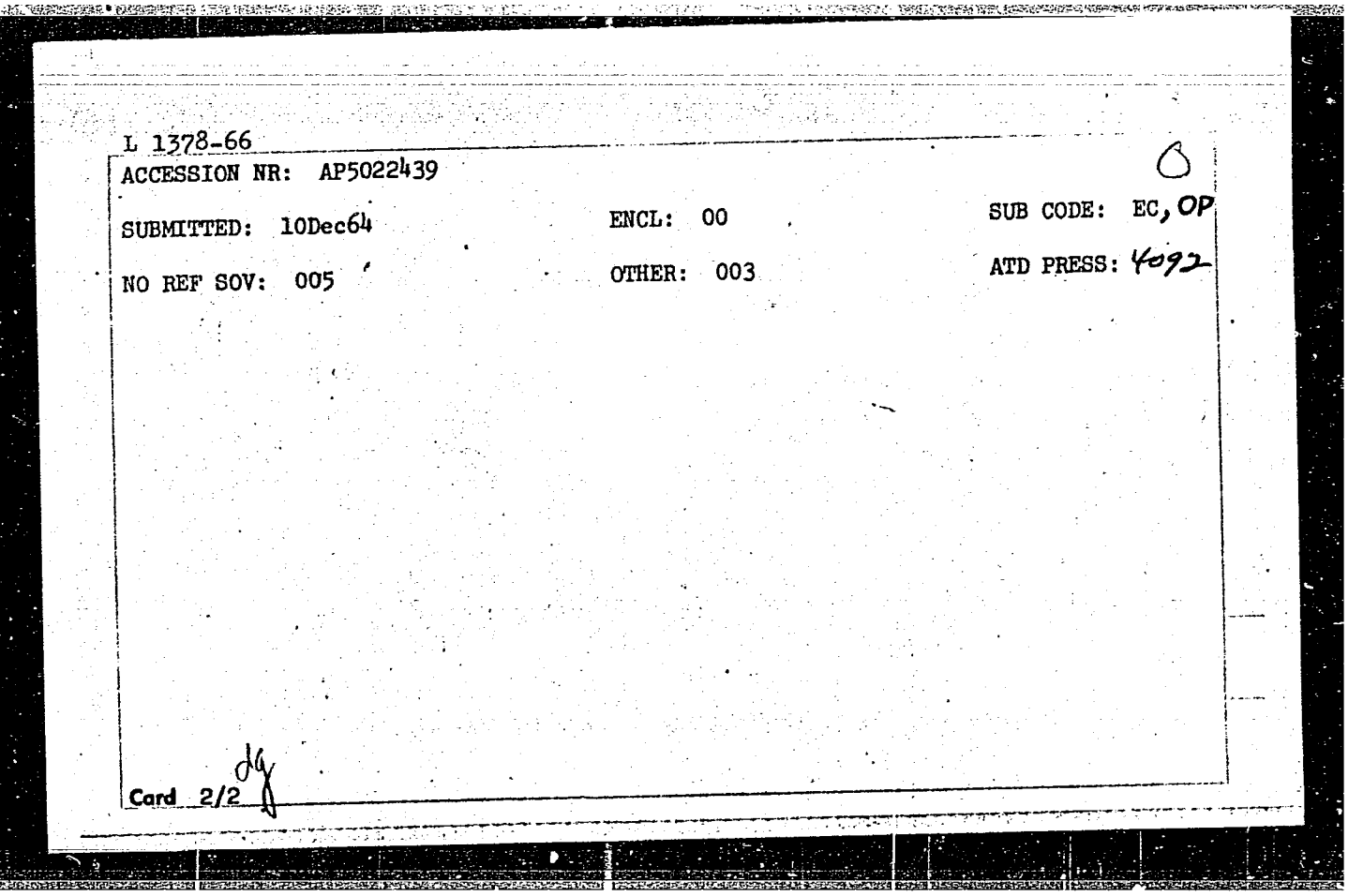
SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 1715-1718

TOPIC TAGS: laser, laser resonator, resonator mirror, variable reflection mirror, confocal resonator, cylindrical mirror, spherical mirror

ABSTRACT: Calculation results are presented for resonators with variable-reflection confocal mirrors with identical radii. Partial use of the results was made elsewhere by the author (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 10, 3, 1965, 552). Consideration is given to the problem of a cylindrical-mirror resonator described by a system of integral equations for the field distribution in which the phase and moduli of eigenvalues determine the frequency and attenuation factors of the normal modes, and for which the solution is a whole class of known eigenfunctions. Confocal resonators with rectangular- and circular-cross-section spherical mirrors are discussed similarly. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2



L 1378-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022439

SUBMITTED: 10Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, OP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 4092

Card 2/2

L 23323-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6011456 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/004/0750/0752

AUTHOR: Averbakh, V. S.; Vlasov, S. N.; Popova, E. M.; Sheronova, N. M.

ORG: none

31

TITLE: Experimental study of a mirror-type beam waveguide 25

13

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 750-752

TOPIC TAGS: beam waveguide, waveguide mirror, millimeter wave propagation

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the characteristics of a mirror-type waveguide consisting of reflectors in the form of 150 x 210 mm sections shaped as ellipsoids of revolution. The principal radii of curvature were R_x = 50 cm and R_y = 100 cm. The mirror reflectors were made by deposition of a layer of silver on an epoxy base. They were mounted parallel to each other at a distance of 50 cm and spaced in such a way that the center of each mirror coincided with the focal points of the preceding and succeeding mirrors. The angle of incidence was 45°. The array consisted of eight mirrors with rectangular aperture masks which when shifted could vary the Fresnel parameter c. The transmission coefficient of the waveguide was determined by the effectiveness of excitation and reception and the value of the energy loss during reflection. Theoretical calculations indicated that the upper limit of the excitation coefficient for the primary power mode of a waveguide with a rectangular radiating horn was 0.91 for c = 3.5 and 0.84 for c = ∞ . Three types of radiators operating at

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.372.833.1.01

ACC NR: AP6011456

0

8 mm with c = 3.5 were tested. The results are shown in the table. The ohmic loss per one mirror was 0.3%, which exceeded the value of 0.06% expected for the skin-

Table 1. Test results

No.	Radiating horn type	Radius of curvature of wave front at horn output, mm	Principal mode excitation factor
1	Circular horn, 100 mm in diameter, TE_{11} mode	500	0.7
2	Square horn, 100 mm^2, TE_{10} mode	500	0.75
3	Rectangular horn, 120 x 85 mm, TE_{10} mode	750	0.8

effect, and may be attributed to imperfections in the silver reflecting layer. Horn-type no. 3 (see Table 1), whose dimensions were optimum, excited the primary mode with a loss of only 1 db. Total losses were 3.2 db. The tests indicate that the losses in mirror-type arrays are less than in arrays using lens reflectors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4232

L 39936-66

ACC NR: AP6014253 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0943/0945

AUTHOR: Averbakh, V. S.; Vlasov, S. N.; Talanov, V. I.

ORG: none

14
B

TITLE: Nonaxial-mode discrimination in open quasi-optical systems

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 943-945

TOPIC TAGS: mode discrimination, quasioptic system, millimeter wave, resonator

ABSTRACT: A highly mode-selective open-resonator system is considered. If the dimensions of a two-concave-mirror system are so proportioned that the caustic surfaces are formed only for the dominant (axial) mode, only this mode will be located near the system axis. Or else: any infinite-nonplanar-mirror resonator can be conformally mapped into a plane-parallel system filled with a nonhomogeneous dielectric. These considerations were verified by a numerical solution of an integral equation that described the field in a two-dimensional resonator; selectivity curves are shown. A qualitative corroboration was obtained from an experimental study of a resonator with 200-mm diameter mirrors operating at an 8-mm wavelength. "The authors wish to thank L. V. Piskunova and V. F. Morozov for their work on an electronic computer." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 16Aug65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.372.4

L 31125-66
ACC NR: AP6011396 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/003/0497/0507

47
B

AUTHOR: Averbakh, V. S.; Vlasov, S. N.; Talanov, V. I.

ORG: Scientific-Research Radiophysics Institute at the Gor'kiy State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete)

TITLE: An open resonator with an arbitrarily located stop

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 497-507

TOPIC TAGS: laser, laser theory, resonator, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the normal modes and losses in an open resonator consisting of two spherical mirrors with a single beam-limiting diaphragm located at an arbitrary position on the optical axis. Such a resonator is regarded as a model of a laser with external mirrors in which the beam is limited by the dimensions of the working medium. All dimensions are assumed to be sufficiently large so that geometrical optics can be employed. The conditions for focusing are specified by the two parameters $g_i = 1 - L/R_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), where L is the distance between the mirrors and R_i is the radius of curvature of the i-th mirror. The effect of misalignment of the mirrors is taken into account. Two types of diaphragm are considered: a perfectly transparent rectangular aperture, and an absorbing aperture in which the transmission is a Gaussian function of the distance from the axis. The basic equations are taken

UDC: 538.565

Card 1/2

L 31125-66

ACC NR: AP6011396

0

from an earlier paper of one of the authors (V. I. Talanov, Izv. VUZov, Radiofizika, 8, vyp. 2, 1965). The problem was solved with the aid of a computer for different values of the parameters. The analysis shows that there are always positions of the diaphragm for which the problem reduces to that of a resonator with mirrors equipped with diaphragms; for a confocal system ($g_1 = g_2 = 0$) this is possible for all positions of the diaphragm. The loss in a confocal system is least when the diaphragm is adjacent to one of the mirrors. In a symmetric system ($g_1 = g_2 = g$) the loss depends more strongly on the position of the diaphragm when g is negative than when it is positive; when the diaphragm is midway between the mirrors the loss is minimum for $g = -1$, and when the diaphragm is adjacent to one of the mirrors the loss is minimum when $g = 0$. In an asymmetric system the loss is smaller when the diaphragm is closer to the mirror for which the corresponding g_i is the greater. A resonator with plane or concentric mirrors can be stabilized with respect to misalignment of the mirrors by even a small quadratic phase shift in the plane of the diaphragm. The authors thank S. F. Morozov and L. V. Piskunova for performing the computer calculations and S. G. Tsvetkova for participating in completion of some of the calculations. Orig. art. has: 45 formulas and 7 figures. [15]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4239

Card 2/2 CC

VLASOV, S.N.

Designing automatic production lines for the bearing industry.
Stan.i instr. 27 no.10:19-21 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Bearing industry) (Assembly-line methods)

VLASOV, S.N., laureat Leninskoy premii; DERBISHER, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RADAYEV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Take into consideration the characteristics of industrial production in automatizing the course of production. Mashinostroitel' no.7:17-21 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Automatic control) (Assembly-line methods)

VLASOV, S.N., inzhener; KOZ'MINYKH, Yu.K., inzhener.

Centralized system for feeding cooling liquid in grinding machines.
Vest. mash. 37 no.7:59-62 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Metalworing lubricants) (Grinding machines)

VLASOV, S.N.

122-2-1/33

AUTHORS: Vlasov, S.N. and Lokshin, V.Yu., Engineers

TITLE: Experience with the Setting-up of Automatic Production Lines (Opyt otladki avtomaticheskikh liniy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, No. 2, pp. 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The familiarisation stage in setting to work automatic production lines as experienced at the First National Ball Bearing Plant (1GPZ) and the "Altaysel'mash" ploughshare factory has proved to be of the same duration as the design and construction stage. The cost of blanks amounts to 40-60% of the total production cost and so the supply of blanks with minimum allowances is a major consideration. Thus, the introduction of blanks for ploughshares cut from a special "periodic" profile yielded an annual saving of 1.5 million roubles. Generally, the introduction of advanced methods, in spite of higher first cost, is advantageous. Examples are: induction heating for the overall heat treatment of the ploughshares and the extensive use of centreless grinding in the ball race production line. The highest quality and consistency of cutting tools and abrasive wheels is essential. Non-uniform grinding wheels can reduce the utilisation of multi-spindle automatic machines from 85 to 50%. The configuration of the automatic production line and its sub-division into

Card1/3

Experience with the Setting-up of Automatic Production Lines

several self-contained sections with adequate storage between them is the next most important element. The introduction of magazine chutes in the ploughshare production line has increased its utilisation by 10%. The combination of storage between sections in series and the provision of parallel sections has made it possible to achieve in the ball bearing plant a utilisation exceeding 70% from its very start. Transporter installations with a storage capacity ensuring independent working of the subsequent sections for at least 20 minutes have proved their value. In the original design of the ball-bearing and ploughshare production lines, the servicing and maintenance of equipment did not receive sufficient attention. The wear resistance of components in the transporter installations has been inadequate. All rapidly wearing assemblies must be easily accessible and interchangeable. Reliable lubrication needs thorough attention. Standardisation of typical units can be taken to considerable length. All creative groups should be drawn in to assist during setting to work. Initial faults due to manufacturing or assembly errors are revealed early and are easily remedied. They are not repeated. More profound design errors basically due to inadequate wear resistance or stiffness reappear and are best dealt with in groups and not immediately

Experience with the Setting-up of Automatic Production Lines

on their discovery. Many errors can be avoided by adequate testing of individual equipment items. (Special machine tools in the ball bearing line were tested during three shifts only.) 15 to 20 shifts are recommended. Servicing routines must be established and written instructions issued. Preventive maintenance must be established. Clear responsibility must be placed on the authority which orders the production line. This alone will ensure the timely training of maintenance staff, with special emphasis on electricians and hydraulics maintenance engineers.
There are 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

VLASOV, S.N.; KOZ'MINYKH, Yu.K.

Automatic equipment used for demagnetization of bearing rings and assembled bearings. Stan. i instr. 29 no.2:26-28 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Bearings (Machinery)--Magnetic properties)

VLASOV, S.N.; KOZ'MINYKH, Yu.K.

Feeding and discharging equipment for machine tools used in automatic bearing-production lines. Stan.i instr. 29 no.5:15-19 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Machine tools--Attachments) (Bearing industry)

VLASOV, Serafim Nikolayevich, laureat Leninskoy premii; ZYUZENKOV, I.P., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Automatic production lines and shops] Avtomaticheskie linii i tsekhi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 27 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.4, Nauka i tekhnika, no.25). (MIRA 13:9)
(Machinery, Automatic)

VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

Experience in constructing large-diameter tunnels. Transp. stroi. 8 no. 7:9-11 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Tunneling)

VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

Building a vestibule without the use of forms. Transp. stroi. 9 no.4:23-25 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Subways) (Reinforced concrete construction)

VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

Protecting cast iron tunnel-lining tubings from corrosion. Transp. stroi. 10 no.9:41-43 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Tunneling)
(Protective coatings)

VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

Pneumatic gates for enclosing openings. Transp. stroi. 10 no. 12:26-28 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Pneumatic control) (Gates)

VLASOV, S.N.

Tunnels for building dams. Transp. stroi. 11 no.5:17-19 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Baktonnel'stroya.
(Azerbaijan—Irrigation) (Tunnels)

IVANOV, F.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

Protecting reinforced concrete blocks for tunnel lining from corrosion. Transp. stroi. 12 no.11:41-43 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Tunnel lining) (Concrete--Corrosion)

YUDOVICH, E.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, S.N., inzh.

The plant method of waterproofing blocks for tunnel lining. Transp. stroi. 13 no.6:31-33 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Waterproofing) (Reinforced concrete--Corrosion)

VLASOV, S.N.; LAVRESHIN, Yu.V.

Centralized procurement of dry mix for delivery by pumping. Transp. stroi. 13 no.7:18-20 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Baktonnel'stroya (for Vlasov).
(Cement plants)

ABDULRAGIMOV, A.I.; VLASOV, S.N.

Use of unified precast concrete tunnel linings. Transp. stroi. 14 no.6:18-20 Je '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Nachal'nik Baktonnel'stroya (for Abdulragimov). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Baktonnel'stroya (for Vlasov).

ABDULRAGIMOV, A.I., inzh.; VLASOV, S.N., inzh.; PIRVERDYAN, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHVARTS, Ya.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LISTENGARTEN, L.B., inzh.; YAKUBOV, Yu.G., inzh.

Practices in building tunnels in soil with great hydrostatic pressure. Transp. stroi. 15 no.11:17-19 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Baktonnel'stroy (for Abdulragimov, Vlasov). 2. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nefti (for Pirverdyan, Shvarts, Listengarten). 3. Bakmetroproyekt (for Yakubov).

ABDULRAGIMOV, A.I.; VLASOV, S.N.

Building a subway in Baku. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:20-24 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nachal'nik Baktonnel'stroya (for Abdulragimov). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Baktonnel'stroya (for Vlasov)

[illegible], [illegible]; T[illegible], [illegible].

R[illegible]lation between the [illegible] in quasi-optical systems. [illegible] 197 '65. ([illegible])

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy [illegible] institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

VLASOV, S.T., inzhener.

Transporting packaged wall-building materials on trays. Biul.stroi.tekh. 13 no.8:8-11 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut Orgstroy Minmetallurgkhimstroya.
(Building materials--Transportation)

NIKOLAYEV, N.S.; VLASOV, S.V.; BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.; OPALOVSKIY, A.A.

Studying hydrolytic processes and solutions of the higher fluorides of the chromium subgroup in hydrogen fluoride. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:46-56 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Fluorides)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033407 S/0076/64/038/003/0738/0740

AUTHOR: Kreshkov, A. P.; Vlasov, S. V.; Drozdov, V. A.; Vlasova, Ye. G.

TITLE: Study of certain properties of oxygen containing silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride medium.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 738-740

TOPIC TAGS: silicon organic compound, hydrogen fluoride, sodium triethyl silanolate, triethyl silinole, hexamethyldisiloxane, hexaethyldisilocane, electrical conductivity method, dissociation

ABSTRACT: Oxygen containing silicon organic compounds, such as sodium triethylsilanolate $(C_2H_5)_3SiONa$ (I), triethylsilanole $(C_2H_5)_3SiOH$ (II), hexamethyldisiloxane $[(CH_3)_3Si]_2O$ (III) and hexaethyldisilocane $[(C_2H_5)_3Si]_2O$ (IV) in a liquid hydrogen fluoride medium were studied by the electrical conductivity method. The specific and equivalent electrical conductance were calculated for the studied compounds. Liquid hydrogen fluoride was chosen as a solvent because of its high dielectric constant, low viscosity, low molecular association and the fact that most compounds, when dissolved in hydrogen fluoride, act as bases. The dissolving

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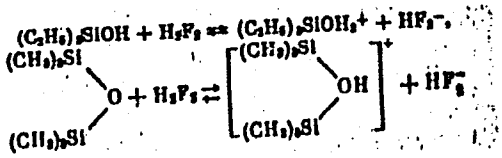
ACCESSION NR: AP4033407

process of organic compounds in hydrogen fluoride is assumed to proceed by the attachment of hydrogen fluoride to the dissolving compound accompanied by the dissociation of the solvate into a complex cation and hydrofluoride ion. All the compounds used in the experiment were thoroughly purified. Hydrogen fluoride was purified by a fractionation copper column and had a specific electrical conductivity of $1.29 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $9.43 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $ohm^{-1} \cdot cm^{-1}$, which corresponded to 0.01 to 0.05 % water content. The electrical conductivity was measured at 1000 cycles at -10 _ 0.1 C and the results of these measurements are given in a table. It was found from the specific conductance that compound II behaved analogously to alcohols (ethanol) and displayed strong basicity. Compounds III and IV were analogous to ethers (diethyl ether) with weakly basic properties. It is concluded that the dissociation of the silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride is similar to the silicon organic compounds in liquid hydrogen fluoride is similar to the dissociation of organic compounds and can be expressed as follows:

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033407



Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 04Mar63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

KRESHKOV, A.P.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.; VLASOV, S.V.; BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.

Potentiometric titration in anhydrous media as a means of studying the properties of fluorides in some polyvalent metals. Atom. energ. 11 no.6:553-554 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Potentiometric analysis) (Fluorides)

KRESHKOV, A.P.; VLASOV, S.V.; DROZDOV, V.A.; VLASOVA, Ye.G.

Properties of some oxygen-containing organosilicon compounds in a liquid hydrogen fluoride medium. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3: 738-740 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

VLASOV, S. V.

"A New System for Estimating and Formalizing Construction and Assembly Work Which has Been Fulfilled," Vest. Svyazi, No.7, pp 14, 1953

Translation No. 543, 27 Apr 56

Head, Planning and Finance Section "Mostelefonstroy". Moscow Trust for the Construction of Telephone Exchanges

NIKOLAYEV, N.S.; BUSLAYEV, Yu.A.; VLASOV, S.V.

Chemical methods of dehydration of hydrogen fluoride. Zhur.-neorg.khim. 7 no.4:945-946 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Hydrofluoric acid) (Dehydration (Chemistry))

L 47006-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6027281 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Gracheva, B. S. 25 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimum conditions for simultaneous biaxial orientation of polyethylene terephthalate film 16

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966-39-42

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene terephthalate, elongation, polymer physical property

ABSTRACT: In an earlier paper, the authors showed that the elongation stress σ and elongation work A_{el} can be used as criteria for the degree of orientation of polyethylene terephthalate (PETP) films. The object of the present paper was to correlate σ and A_{el} with the physicomechanical properties σ_u (tensile strength), σ_s (shrinkage stress), E (modulus of elasticity) and ϵ_s (free shrinkage) under corresponding elongation conditions (temperature t, elongation rate v and degree of elongation K). Values of t, v and K were chosen at which the samples of PETP had high physicomechanical properties, and the orientation parameters were calculated from them. The calculated values of A_{el}, obtained from the formula

$$A_{el} = 4\left[B + C_1(\log v)\exp\left(\frac{B_1}{T_1}\right)\right]\left(\frac{K}{1.2}\right)^n$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.674'524'420-416

L 47006-66
ACC NR: AP6027281

agreed with the experimental ones over wide limits. It is shown that the elongation conditions under which orientation and relaxation take place preferentially can be determined. The greater σ, the higher the orientation, and the better the physicomechanical properties. It is concluded that the optimum degree of simultaneous biaxial orientation of PETP can be obtained over a wide range of the interrelated technological parameters t, v, K, σ, A_{el}, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

L 08797-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6030850 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/009/0036/0039

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Gracheva, B. S. 29

ORG: none

TITLE: Assessment of the quality of films made of stereospecific polyethylene terephthalate

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1966, 36-39

TOPIC TAGS: polyester plastic, synthetic material, polymer, polyethylene terephthalate, synthetic fiber, plastic strength

ABSTRACT: The correlation between the degree of stereospecificity of polyethylene terephthalate films and modulus of elasticity, compression stress, and free thermal shrinkage was studied in the 70-128°C range. The stretching rate was 200-19,000% per minute, the degree of film stretch was from 1.5 up to the threshold value. The dependence of elasticity modulus, compression stress, and free thermal shrinkage on each of the three variables are graphed. It was found that all of these dependences reflect structural changes in the film material and are functions of temperature, rate of film stretch, and the degree of stretch. It was found that elasticity modulus and compression stress increase with increased stereospecificity of the polyethylene terephthalate film. The free thermal shrinkage of such films was found to decrease with increased

UDC: 678.674'524'420=416:678.027.42]:65.018

Card 1/2

L 08797-67

ACC NR: AP6030850 O

stereospecificity of the film's material. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 nst

L 08910-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) WM

ACC NR: AP6023069 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Sagalayev, G. V.; Andrianova, N. V.; Vlasov, S. V.; Grachova, B. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tensile testing of orientated polyethyleneterophthalic film

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 56-57

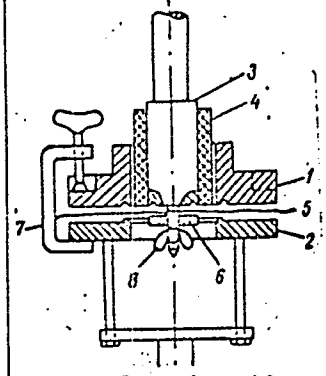
TOPIC TAGS: tensile stress, elongation, polyethylene, POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE

ABSTRACT: A new "diaphragm" method of determining the tensile strength of an oriented polyethyleneterophthalic (PETF) film is proposed to offset the drawbacks of the conventional technique. The material tested was a PETF film oriented in two directions. The schematic drawing of the test apparatus is shown in Figure 1. The diagram used to calculate forces and elongation is given in Figure 2. The results obtained by this method are characteristic of the average strength value of the entire piece of film or of the lot. The tensile strength specimens ranged between 1580±20% for specimens cut by a razor blade, and 1900±7.5% kg/cm^2 for the proposed specimens. The method proposed does not eliminate the effect of the "primary structures" of the original films on the "secondary structures." However, it minimizes the effect of the factors involved in cutting the specimens and reduces the structural distortion of the film. In the opinion of the authors, the conventional method of testing strip specimens must

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.674'524'42-416.01 : 539.412

ACC NR: AP6023069

be retained in order to have a more accurate evaluation of strength in different directions of orientation. Orig. art. has: 2 fig., 3 formulas, and 1 table.



1 and 2 - jaws; 3 - upper internal clamp; 4 - guide cylinder; 5 - specimen; 6 - lower internal clamp; 7 - hand clamp (two); 8 - butterfly nut

Figure 1. Schematic drawing of tensile test apparatus

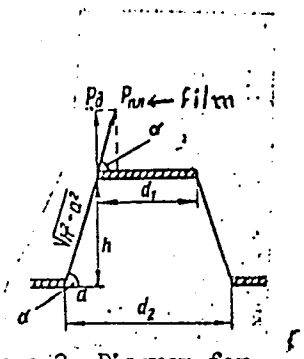


Figure 2. Diagram for calculation of forces and elongation of the film investigated

$P_{пл}$ - force arising from stretching of film; $P_д$ - tensile load; d_1 - diameter of internal clamp, cm; h - opening between clamps at time specimen fails, cm; a - width of work section of specimen

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

VLASOV, T.F.

Irregularities of deformation during rolling in T-beam grooves.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.7:117-121 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

VLASOV, T.F.

Investigating metal deformation in T-section grooves. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.2:73-79 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

STARCHENKO, D.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, T.F., inzh.; RAKHLIN, TS.M., inzh.; PETIN, A.G., inzh.; ZUBRIY, I.A., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.K., inzh.

Mastering the rolling of an economical tee bulb bar on a 450 mill. Stal' 23 no.12:1108-1109 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.

STARCHENKO, D.I.; VLASOV, T.F.

Determination of drawing and spreading during rolling with flat T roll passes. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 7 no.12:100-105 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

STARCHENKO, [illegible] L.; VLASOV, T. F.

Experimental investigation of force and energy conditions of rolling in flat, T-bar shaping grooves. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. chern. met 7 no.6 81-87 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. [illegible]novskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

PA 18/49T39

VLASOV, T. G. MAJ.

USSR/Medicine - Wounds Nov 48
Medicine - Sulfanilamide and Sulfanilamide Derivatives

"Intra-Arterial Administration of Sulfidine Solution as a Therapeutic and Prophylactic Measure Against Meningitis in Cases With Penetrating Wound in the Skull," Maj T.G. Vlasov, Med Corps, Maj B.Ya. Levanov, Med Corps, 4th Army Spec Hosp, 2 3/4 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 11

Summarizes own experience on subject. Presents data showing monthly death rate from meningitis in 1944. Concludes that intra-arterial injection of a 1% sulfidine solution into carotid prevents onset of FDB 18/49T39

USSR/Medicine - Wounds (Contd) Nov 48

meningitis in subject cases. Treatment of meningitis by intra-arterial injection of sulfidine lowers death rate. Such injections do not cause complications. Simplicity in preparation and carotid injection of sulfidine enhance its use even on battlefield.

FDB 18/49T39

VLASOV, V.

Lenin Prizes awarded in 1964. Usp. fiz. nauk 83 no. 2:
375 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

31748
S/589/60/000/045/001/00?
E039/E535

24,1800 (1063, 1144, 1147)

AUTHOR: Vlasov, V.

TITLE: The investigation of high frequency ultrasonic fiel... in liquids by the method of optical microphasometry

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no.45(105) Moscow, 1960. Akusticheskiye i gidroakusticheskiye izmereniya. 28-50

TEXT: The investigation of absolute measurements of ultrason... pressure in liquids and the calibration of generators (i e piezo... electric crystals) in the region of 200-500 kc/s is described A diagram of the apparatus used is shown in Fig.6. Pressure changes in the liquid caused by the ultrasonic waves are detected by the changes in refractive index they produce. These changes in refractive index are measured by means of the Michelson interferometer. The optical path difference produced by one beam in the interferometer traversing the ultrasonic field is given by the following expression:

$$L = \frac{dn}{dp} \int_0^{z_1} \Delta p(z) \cos\left[\omega t - \varphi(z)\right] dz, \qquad (1a)$$

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The investigation of high ...

where ω is the ultrasonic frequency and dn/dp is the coefficient relating refractive index and pressure. By integrating and using a mean value for the changing ultrasonic pressure $\Delta p'_{cp}$ a simplified expression for the amplitude of the path difference Z' is obtained:

$$Z' = \frac{dn}{dp} z_1 \Delta p'_{cp'}$$

[Abstractor's note: cp - average]

where z_1 is the width of the beam. Calculations on the form of the modulation of the ultrasonic interferometer pattern are performed and the basic formulae for the low and high pressure cases are derived for two different methods of adjusting the interferometer. The interferometer is set up for lines of equal width and with the edge of the equivalent air wedge at right angles (method 1), or parallel (method 2) to the ultrasonic plane wavefront. The sensitivity obtained using these two methods is examined in detail theoretically and the following conclusions are drawn:

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Method 1. The sensitivity is inversely proportional to the ultrasonic frequency and independent of the slit width but it is affected by small jerks, temperature changes etc.
Method 2. The sensitivity is independent of the frequency and gains markedly at the optimum slit width.
The results depend also on the ratio of standing waves to travelling waves in the liquid. Method 1 is recommended for the pure travelling wave case and method 2 when there is a proportion of standing waves. The apparatus is calibrated by obtaining a value of the coefficient dn/dp, the path difference Z (by any optical method) and by measuring the change in voltage (and its phase) from an ultrasonic receiving probe moved along the light path. The dimensions of the probe are less than the ultrasonic wavelength. The characteristics of the receiving probe were determined by means of apparatus, a block diagram of which is given in the paper. The high frequency voltage from the photomultiplier is transformed to a voltage at a fixed low frequency. This voltage signal is then passed to a balanced detector whose reference voltage is also obtained from the high

The investigation of high ...

frequency supply. The light source is a mercury vapour lamp with a monochromatic filter passing the green mercury line at 5461 Å. Measurements were carried out in the range 350-500 kc/s, in pure travelling waves. Using method 2 the theoretical predictions were fully confirmed but, as a result of imperfections in the apparatus, the results were not consistent. Better results were obtained using method 1 and the average experimental error was less than 5%. Fig. 8 shows the theoretical and experimental relations between the photocurrent and the voltage applied to the generator. The frequency characteristic of the sensitivity of a barium titanate generator is shown in Fig.9. Good agreement between results from the microphasometry and diffraction spectra methods is obtained. The relation between the ultrasonic pressure and the voltage applied to the generator at frequencies of 350 and 400 kc/s, plotted in the paper, indicate a linear performance in the pressure range 0.04-0.5 atm. The importance of accounting for the appropriate phase when changing from the mean pressures to pressure at a point was checked by means of apparatus for measuring amplitude-phase relations of the oscillator

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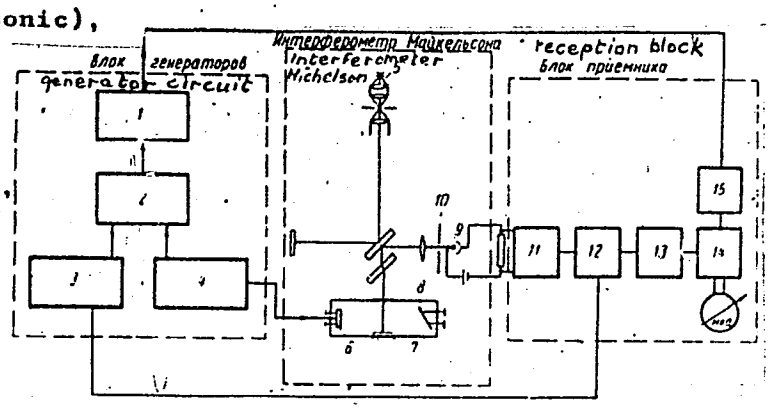
and receiver blocks were the same as shown in Fig.6, the Michelson interferometer was substituted by a block containing a power amplifier, a pre-amplifier, a probe, a generator, diaphragms and an absorber. The results demonstrated that the relative error δ depends on the distance from the generator and has an average value of 37%. This confirms the theoretical conclusion that, on changing from the mean pressure to pressure at a point, account must be taken of the phase relations. An absolute calibration of the probes could not be made because the tank was too small, and the calculation of the coefficient dn/dp could not be done with sufficient accuracy. There are 11 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference reads as follows: Ref.9: Raps A. Ann.Phys. (1893), 50, 193.

A. Ye. Reznikov participated in the experiments.

4

Fig.6. Legend. Block diagram of the apparatus.

1 and 13 - Resonance R.C. amplifiers (f_2-f_1 = 1 kc/s),
2 and 12 - Mixers,
3 - Oscillator 2 (f_2 = 199-499 kc/s),
4 - Oscillator 1 (f_1 = 200-500 kc/s),
5 - light source,
6 - generator (ultrasonic),
7 - tank,
8 - reflector,
9 - photomultiplier,
10 - slit,
11 - amplifier,
14 - balanced detector,
15 - phase converter.



Card 6/7

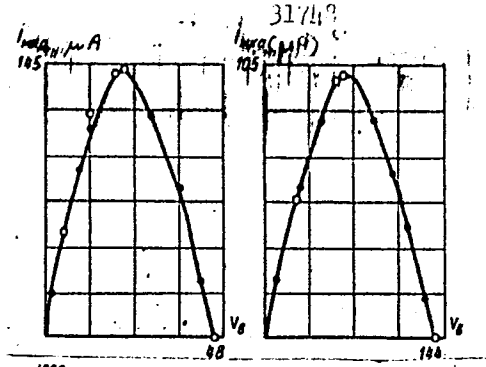


Fig.8. Legend.
Theoretical and experimental dependence of photocurrent for pure travelling waves on the voltage applied to the generator using method 1.
i - current in μamp,
V - volts on generator,
o - experimental points.

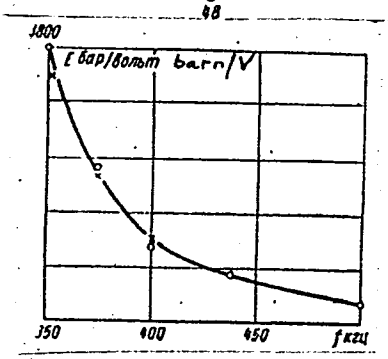


Fig.9. Legend.
Frequency characteristic of an ultrasonic generator of barium titanate.
o - optical microphasometry,
X - diffraction spectra method.

VLASOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEREZENTSEV, Yu., inzh.

Reasons for the unreliability of the "Reka" sounding devices. Rech. transp. 19 no. 6:49-50 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Sounding and soundings)

VLASOV, V., kand. yuridicheskikh nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Science in the fight against crime. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.5: 102-105 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kriminalistiki.

S/194/61/000/011/050/070
D271/D302

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V. and Berezentsev, Yu.

TITLE: Shallow depth signalling device for the "Reka" echo sounder

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 15-16, abstract 11 E104 (Rechn. transport, 1961, no. 3, 53-54)

TEXT: A shallow depth signalling device is described which frees the pilot from the need for constantly watching the echo sounder indicator. When the depth under the vessel is less than a pre-set value, the device sounds an acoustic signal. The operation of the device is based on measuring the average value of the current flowing through the indicator bulb of the echo sounder. When a pre-set value of current is exceeded, a transistorized electronic relay operates and, through the intermediary of an electromagnetic relay, closes the circuit of the electric bell. The basic circuit

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S/194/61/000/011/050/070
D271/D302

Shallow depth signalling...

of the device is given and features of its application are described.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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AGAYEV, O., inzh.; VLASOV, V., inzh.; TITKIN, V., inzh.

How to clean the oil and cooling systems of Diesel engines.
Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.6:22 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'nyy uchebno-metodicheskiy kabinet professional'no-tekhnicheskikh uchilishch.
(Diesel engines--Maintenance and repair)

VIASOV, V.A.

Training special workers and engineers for the communal housing services of Moscow. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.11:5-7 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya kadrov i uchebnyka zavedeniy Mosgorispolkoma.
(Moscow--Technical education)

VLASOV, Viktor Alekseyevich; LUK'YANOVA, M.I., otv.red.; MEL'NIKOVA, T.A., red.izd-va; KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhn.red.

[Enslavement of small business in Japan by monopolistic capital, 1929-1937] Zakabalenie melkikh predpriiatii IAponii monopolisticheskim kapitalom, 1929-1937 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1958. 114 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Japan--Economic conditions)

VLASOV, V.A., ARTEMOV, K.P., BOGDANOV, G.F., KALININ, S.P., RYBAKOV, B.V., SIDOROV, V.A.

"Spectra of Neutrons and Protons from (He^5 + d) Reaction and Energy Levels of Li^5 and He^5."

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 November 1957.

32988

S/641/61/000/000/015/033
B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V. A., Zysin, Yu. A., Kirin, I. S., Lbov, A. A., Osyayeva, L. I., Sel'chenkov, L. I.

TITLE: Yields of some fragments in Th^{232} fission by 14.3 Mev neutrons

SOURCE: Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey. Moscow, 1961, 235-240

TEXT: The yields of Ga^{73}, Br^{83}, Sr^{89}, Y^{91}, Zr^{95}, Mo^{99}, Ag^{111}, Cd^{115}, Te^{129m}, Te^{132}, and Ce^{141} fragments produced in Th^{232} fission were studied by radiochemical methods. The 14.3 Mev neutrons were obtained from $D(T,n)He^4$ reactions, the deuterons of ~150 kev were obtained from a low-voltage linear accelerator. The specimens were irradiated with a neutron flux of approximately $(0.7\text{-}2)\cdot10^8$ neutr/cm^2·sec for 5-25 hr. The hermetically sealed cylindrical containers contained up to 90 g $Th(NO_3)_4\cdot4H_2O$. The irradiated thorium nitrate was dissolved in water. From this solution the fission fragments were isolated by four different methods and identified by measuring their β-activity. The absolute fragment yield was determined

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Yields of some fragments in ...

by a method in which the sum of the relative yields of all fission fragments obtained by interpolation of their mass distribution curves was equated to 200%. In this case triple fissions are assumed to be negligible. The results are summarized in Table 2. A comparison with the results obtained by A. Turkevich (Phys. Rev., 84, 52 (1951); Phys. Rev., 89, 552 (1953)) shows that with increasing neutron energy the fragment yields in symmetrical fission increase. The authors thank K. N. Borozdina, A. S. Kovaldov, V. M. Lartsev, N. D. Osyayev, E. V. Plyusnina and R. N. Sorokina for their help with these studies. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Katcoff S., Nucleonics, 16, 4, 78 (1958); Steinberg E. P., Glendenin L. E., report no. 614, held at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958; Strominger D., Hollander J. M., Seaborg G. T., Rev. Mod. Phys., 30, 585 (1958); Leachman R., report no. 2467, held at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958.

Table 2. Fragment yields in 14.3-Mev neutron induced Th^{232} fission.
Legend: (1) isotope measured, (2) relative yield, (3) absolute yield, in %

Card 2/2

ZAGRAY, V.D.; VLASOV, V.A.

Chromatographic separation of small amounts of uranium from soil using the EDE-10P anion exchange resin. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.2:254-255 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Uranium--Analysis) (Ion exchange resins)

LANGOVOY, N.I., red.; VLASOV, V.A., red.; BLINDER, D.I., red.

[Textbook on children's diseases for students in medical schools] Uchebnik detskikh boleznei dlia studentov lechfaka. Sverdlovsk, Medgiz, 1945. 616 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VLASOV, V. A.

VLASOV, V.A.

[Meningococcosis in small children] Meningokokkovaia infektsiia u detei rannego vozrasta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1950. 215 p. (MLRA 7:5)
(Meningitis, Cerebrospinal)

VLASOV, V.A.: REVIEWED BY KELER, M.

Children - Diseases

Meningococcus infection in young children., Vop. pediat. i okhr. mat. i det., 19, No. 6, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

VLASOV, V.A.

Dysentery

Dyspepsia and dysentery in infants. Med.sestra No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

GINGOL'D, A.I.; RYVKINA, S.V.; VLASOV, V.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Multiple progressive ossification of muscles in a twelve year old girl. Pediatriia no.2:55-56 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni professora Filatova (for Gingol'd, Ryvkina). 2. Klinika propedevtiki detskikh bolezney pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina (for Gingol'd, Vlasov, Ryvkina). (Muscles--Diseases)

TISHINA, Ye.N.; PROKUDINA, T.A.; VLASOV, V.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy; KALUGINA, M.N., glavnyy vrach.

Two cases of familial glycogenosis. Pediatriia no.4:71-75 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Klinika propedevtiki detskikh bolezney pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina na baze Filatovskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (for Vlasov). 2. Filatovskaya detskaya bol'nitsa (for Kalugina). (Liver--Diseases)

VLASOV, V.A.

[Gastro-intestinal diseases in small children] Zheludochno-kishechnye zabolevaniia u detei rannego vozrasta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1954. 15 p.
(Children-Diseases)(Alimentary canal--Diseases) (MLRA 8:4)

VLASOV, V.K. [illegible]

KOLTYPIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, prof.; LANGOVOY, Nikolay Ivanovich, prof.; VLASOV, Viktor Alekseyevich, prof., red.; YEGOROVA, N.S., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Children's diseases] Detskie bolezni. Pod red. V.A. Vlasova. Izd.9. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 498 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(PEDIATRICS)

KOLTYPIN, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; LANGOVOY, N.I.; VLASOV, V.A., red.

[Children's diseases] Detskie bolezni. Pod red. V.A. Vlasova. 10 izd. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 518 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VLASOV, V.A.; STOLYAROVA, V.K.

D hypervitaminosis in infants. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 2 no.2:11-15 Mr-Ap '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry propedivtiki detskikh bolezney (zav.-prof. V.A. Vlasov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina na baze Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina)

(VITAMINS--D) (INFANTS--DISEASES)

VLASOV, V.A.; SEMENOVA, Ye.I.

Congresses of pediatricians and their role in the development of Russian pediatrics. Pediatriia no.10:21-29 O '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(PEDIATRICS--CONGRESSES)

VLASOV, V.A., professor; OSINOVSKIY, N.I.; POPOV, K.F.; TITOVA, A.I.; YEGOROVA, N.S., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Textbook of children's diseases for students in the department of therapy of medical institutes] Uchebnik detskikh boleznei dlia studentov lechebnykh fakul'tetov meditsinskikh institutov. Pod red. V.A. Vlasova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 511 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

VLASOV, V.A.,prof. (Moskva)

"N.P. Gundobin, one of the founders of scientific pediatrics" by V.S. Vail'. Reviewed by V.A. Vlasov. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 3 no. 3:93-94 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1908) (VLASOV, V.A.)

GRIGOR'YEVA, N.N., otv.red.; BUBNOVA, M.M., prof., red.(Moskva); VLASOV, V.A., prof., red. (Moskva); SKORNYAKOVA, L.K., red. TUR, A.F.,zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.,red.(Leningrad); ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First All-Russian Congress of Pediatricians] Trudy Pervogo Vserossiiskogo s"zda detskikh vrachei. Otv.red.N.N. Grigor'eva. Red.koll.: M.M.Bubnova i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1961. 308 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vserossiyskiy s"yezd detskikh vrachey, 1st, Moscow, 1959. 2. Zamestitel' ministra zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Grigor'yeva).3. Nachal'nik Upravleniya lechebno-profilakticheskoy pomoshchi materyam i detyam Ministeterstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (for Skornyakova). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Tur). (PEDIATRICS--CONGRESSES)

GOL'DFEL'D, A.Ya., doktor med. nauk; GINZBURG, Ye.Ya.; DULITSKIY, S.O., prof. [deceased]; IGNATOV, S.I., prof., KRAVETS, E.M., doktor med. nauk; LEPSKIY, Ye.M., prof. [deceased]; NEBYTOVA-LUK'YANCHIKOVA, M.N., prof.; SPERANSKIY, G.N.; TUR, A.F.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., otv. red.; BUBNOVA, M.M., prof.; red.; VLASOV, V.A., prof., red.; GRECHISHNIKOVA, L.V., red.; LEBEDEV, D.D., prof., red.; MASLOV, M.S., red.[deceased]; NOGINA, O.P., kand. med.nauk, red.; NOSOV, S.D., prof., red.; SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, O.D., red.; TERNOVSKIY, S.D., red. [deceased]; KHOKHOL, Ye.N., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; MAZURIN, A.V., kand. med. nauk, red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on pediatrics] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po pediatrii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 566 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Speranskiy). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Tur, Dombrovskaya, Maslov, Sokolova-Ponomareva). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy, Khokhol).
(PEDIATRICS)

VLASOV, V.A., prof.

"Selected works" by A.A. Kisel'. Reviewed by V.A. Vlasov.
Vop. okhr. mat. i det. 6 no.6:92-94 Je '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(PEDIATRICS) (KISEL', A.A.)

L 23804-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WH

ACC NR: AR6005214 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/E017/E017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9E153

AUTHORS: Botvinkin, O. K.; Krogius, Ye. A.; Demichev, S. A.; Vlasov, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of certain properties of glasses in the Na_2O-ZrO_2-SiO_2 system. Report 4. Reflection spectra in the infrared region

REF SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2(123), 1964, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: glass, silicate glass, glass property, light reflection, optic spectrum, ir spectrum, zirconium compound

TRANSLATION: The IR reflection spectra were investigated in the region of 700--1300 cm^{-1} for three series of glasses, corresponding to the general formulas $yNa_2O \cdot xZrO_2(85 - x)SiO_2$, $xNa_2O(32.5 - x)ZrO_2 \cdot ySiO_2$, and $xZrO_2 \cdot yNa_2O(85 - y)SiO_2$. It is shown that an increase in the amount of zirconium dioxide leads to depolymerization of the structural grid of the glass. A hypothesis is advanced that the zirconium enters the grid of the glass via breaking the Si-O-Si bonds. For part III see Abstract 9E150 (Acc. Nr. AR6005212)

SUB CODE: 11,20

Card 1/1

L 39670-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH/GD-2

ACC NR: AR6000265 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/014/B075/B075

AUTHOR: Botvinkin, O. K.; Krogius, Ye. A.; Demichev, S. A.; Vlasov, V. A.

TITLE: Study of some properties of glass in the Na_2O-ZrO_2-SiO_2 system. Report 4. Reflection spectra in the infrared region

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 14B494

REF SOURCE: Steklo. Inform. materialy Gos. n.-i. in-ta stekla, no. 2 (123), 1964, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass property, zirconium, silicon, depolymerization, crystal lattice, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The IR reflection spectra in the region 700-130cm^{-1} of 3 series of glass, corresponding to the general formulas: $yNa_2O \cdot xZrO_2(85-x)\ SiO_2$; $xNa_2O(32.5-x)\ ZrO_2 \cdot ySiO_2$; and $xZrO_2 \cdot yNa_2O(85-y)\ SiO_2$ was studied. It was shown that an increase of ZrO_2 content results in a depolymerization of the structural lattice of glass. It is suggested that Zr is introduced into the glass lattice by disrupting the Si-O-Si bonds. See report 3, abstract 14B493. Author's summary.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul65

Card 1/1

BESSONOV, S.A.; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekon. nauk; VLASOV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand.ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; ZHAMIN, V.A., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I., kand. ekon. nauk; KURAKIN, N.A., kand. ekon. nauk; PANOV, V.P.; SMIRNOV, G.V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TRIFONOV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk; TYAGAY, Ye.Ya.; FAMINSKIY, I.P.; KHODOV, L.G.; SHMIDT, G.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SHMIGOL', N.N., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; MATSUK, R.V., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[The economy of foreign countries; the capitalistic system of the world economy after the Second World War]Ekonomika zarubezhnykh stran; kapitalisticheskaia sistema mirovogo khoziaistva posle Vtoroi Mirovoi voiny. Pod red. V.A.Zhamina. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 632 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Economic history)

VLASOV, V.A.

For you, young Muscovites. Rabotnitsa 36 no.8:6 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1.Nachal'nik upravleniya kadrov i uchebnykh zavedeniy Mosgorispolkoma.
(Moscow--Employment agencies)

L [illegible]-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019971 UR/0136/65/000/008/0064/0068
669.295

AUTHOR: Rodyakin, V. V.; Carmata, V. A.; Sokolon, I. I.; Sandler, R. A.; Arutyunov, E. A.; Vlasov, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Andreyev, A. Ye.

TITLE: Quality of the titanium sponge obtained by using different types of magnesium

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: titanium sponge, raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium, sponge block, condensate magnesium, titanium tetrachloride, spongy titanium, magnesium electrolysis

ABSTRACT: The article presents the findings of experimental-industrial comparison tests of the quality of parts of a block of spongy titanium obtained by using raw electrolytic magnesium, refined magnesium, and condensate magnesium (obtained by remelting the condensate of the vacuum separation of titanium). The tests were based on the use of titanium tetrachloride of a fixed composition. Analysis showed that the hardness of the refined part of the block, obtained by using refined magnesium is 6-8 units lower than the hardness of the same parts

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019971

of the sponge block obtained by using condensate magnesium. On the whole the difference in the quality of commercial metal amounts to 6-7 units (hardness) in favor of the titanium sponge obtained on the basis of refined magnesium. Therefore, the use of liquid instead of solid magnesium does not appreciably affect the quality of spongy titanium. As the methods of transporting liquid magnesium are improved, the expediency of conversion to the liquid form of this reducing agent will increase. Analysis of the quality of the titanium sponge obtained with the aid of different types of magnesium has confirmed that the impurities (Fe, Si, C, N, O) from the magnesium concentrate chiefly at the bottom of the sponge block. This leads to a deterioration in the quality of the commercial metal which, in its turn, causes a decrease in its recovery from $TiCl_4$. The deterioration in the quality of spongy titanium is chiefly due to the gaseous impurities. With respect to the content of these impurities, raw and refined magnesium are of a much better quality than condensate magnesium. Owing, however, to the still current imperfections in the technology of removal of magnesium from electrolytic cells, the use of raw magnesium often leads to a lower quality of the bottom and surface layers of blocks of spongy titanium. These operations must be improved before the quality and recovery of titanium metal can be im-

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proved. Thus, the reduction of titanium from its tetrachloride is best accomplished with the aid of raw magnesium, but this requires prior improvements in the technology and equipment for transferring magnesium from electrolyzers to reduction. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 7998-66 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP5026531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0071/0071

AUTHORS: Zuyev, N. M.; Tsenter, Ya. A.; Vaynshteyn, G. M.; Vlasov, V. A.; Ustinov, V. S.; Kiselev, O. G.; Maslennikov, I. P.; Feofanov, L. P.; Sharunova, G. M.; Vukolov, V. V.; Ivanov, A. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: A mixer furnace for remelting the condensate from titanium production. Class 40, No. 175229 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute of Aluminum, Magnesium, and Electrode Industry and by Dnieper Titano-Magnesium Plant (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut alyuminiyevoy, magniyevoy i elektrodnoy promyshlennosti i Dneprovskiy titano-magniyevyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 71

TOPIC TAGS: physical metallurgy, metallurgic furnace, metallurgic industry, titanium

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a mixer furnace for remelting the condensate from titanium production. The furnace consists of a melting chamber connected by a duct in its lower part to a mixer forehearth, and of electrodes for melting an inert salt (see Fig. 1). To simplify the process and to reduce the losses of magnesium and magnesium chloride, the mixer is provided with a suspended metallic cap for collecting liquid magnesium and for protecting it from reacting with gases and the lining. A liquid seal secures excess pressure of inert gas (argon) over the melt

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.721.411:621.745.35